

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
J. B. BOWEN & WILCOX,
AT LAPHIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$10.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES:
For one square, first insertion, 10 cents per line per week.
For one square, second and subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line per week.
For one square, third and subsequent insertions, 3 cents per line per week.
For one square, fourth and subsequent insertions, 2 cents per line per week.
For one square, fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, tenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eleventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twelfth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fourteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventeenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, nineteenth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twentieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, twenty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirtieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, thirty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fortieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, forty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fiftieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, fifty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixtieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, sixty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, seventy-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eightieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, eighty-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninetieth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-first and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-second and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-third and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-fourth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-fifth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-sixth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-seventh and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-eighth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, ninety-ninth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.
For one square, one hundredth and subsequent insertions, 1 cent per line per week.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lakeside, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON,
myself.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

of the best quality of the following

styles of skirts at the lowest prices.

BRADLEY'S INIMITABLE CLASPED.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

SELECTION OF GORE TRAIL KID

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

DO NOT MISS THIS.

GENERAL ORDER NO.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

The best, bought, best selected, best assorted and

extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

our offer in Janesville is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

W. McKee has taken advantage of the recent

DAILY GAZETTE

CHINA AT GETTYSBURG.

Among the killed at Gettysburg was a

young Chinaman, named John Tommy.

He was attached to the first regiment

of the Central Flory Kingdom in the

army of the Potomac, and was widely known

both from that circumstance and certain

peculiarities of his own. John Tommy

came to this country immediately after

the breaking out of the war, and was

induced to enlist in Gen. Sickles' brigade,

at that time being raised in this city. He

was then a mere lad, entirely ignorant of

our language. Being bright, smart, and

honest, he soon became a favorite at Red

Hook, Staten Island, and was at once the

wit and the whole regiment. Before he

became located on the Maryland shore of

the Potomac opposite Aquia Creek, in one

of the reconnaissance on the south side of

the river, Tommy was taken prisoner and

soon became a lion in the rebel camp. He

was brought before Gen. Magruder, who

surprised at his appearance and color, asked

him if he was a mulatto, Indian, or what?

When Tommy told him he was from

China, Magruder was very much

amused, and asked him how much he would

take to join the Confederate army.

'Not unless you would make me a brigadier

general,' said Tommy to the great delight

of the seer officers, who treated him very

kindly and sent him to Fredericksburg.

Here Tommy became a great lion, and his

picture was published in the Fredericksburg

papers. Subsequently he was sent to the

Lobby prison, Richmond, where he met

his Captain, Benjamin Price, who had

been taken prisoner at Williamsburg. After

his parole Tommy came to New York city,

where he employed his time in attending

upon his sick and wounded comrades.

He was the kindest of nurses, and spent

his little means in providing delicacies for

his sick fellow soldiers. In the subsequent

engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville,

and last at Gettysburg, John Tommy

was one of the bravest soldiers in that

brave brigade of the Excelsior.

He seemed not to know what fear was, and was

the universal favorite of his fellow soldiers.

He had not been wounded up to Gettysburg,

but on Friday's fight he was struck by a

shell which tore off both legs at the

thighs, and he shortly died of his wounds.

The company he was in was the only one

which remained intact, and lost twenty in

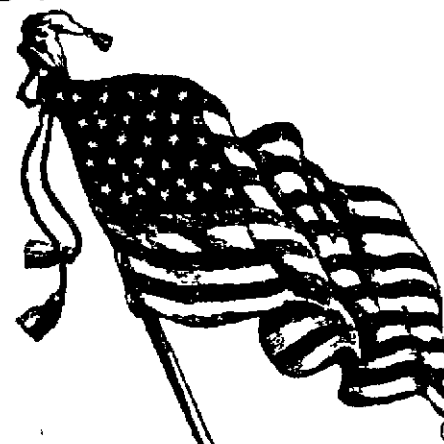
killed and wounded.

This Draft in Boston—INCIDENTS.—

Among the persons drafted in Boston

and its vicinity are six politicians from one

district; Mr. Dudley, postmaster of Cum-



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

On all public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who occur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all citizens to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention before said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
That the national administration should be heartily and unanimously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each separate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommended to the district committee that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 5th day of August.

Madison, July 6th, 1863.

MORRIS KUBLER, JOHN P. LEWIS,
S. J. JORD, B. J. COOPER,
O. W. HAZLTON, J. M. MUWZER,
JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. KRISINGER,
J. W. STEWART, J. M. GILLETTE,
W. E. SMITH,
State Central Committee.

Port Hudson Surrendered.

We have a report from the Richmond Enquirer that Port Hudson surrendered, unconditionally, to Gen. Banks on the 9th inst. The news was not unexpected, and is probably correct.

The Insurrection in New York.

Those who undertake to put down mobs must not fire black cartridges. The fate of Col. O'Brien, of New York is proof of this. He tried that Bourbon method of reducing an insurrection, and as soon as the mob got possession of him they pounded his body to a jelly and hung it upon a lamp post. A mob is like a wild beast—ferocious while successful, and cowardly when conquered. If an attempt is made at all to quell a riot by force, powder, ball and bayonet should be used without hesitation. It is mercy to be severe in such cases—to the mob, that they may be reclaimed from the control of their wild passions, and a mercy to all that the rule of the rioters be shortened and the number of their victims made less thereby.

We hope the order of President Lincoln to suspend the execution of the draft in New York will be very temporary. Let it be not a moment longer than is necessary to crush out the mob and place the officers in safe position to do their duty. The emergency is exceedingly great, and we sincerely hope the government will act with vigor. If it wavers in the least the consequences may be fatal to itself and its loyal supporters.

It ought to be settled now and for all time that the country is entitled to the services of every one of its citizens, at all times, for the public defence. Without such a rule rigidly adhered to, we have no government worth anything. Establish this principle now and there will be no trouble about drafts or conscriptions hereafter. But let the reverse become the custom by an unfortunate precedent at this time, and anarchy has begun its fearful work in the north. What we want is a Jacksonian will on the part of the government, and we pray heaven we may have it.

Indian Outrage in Juneau County.

The postmaster at New Lisbon, in this state, writes to the Milwaukee Sentinel that an Indian murdered a Mrs. Salter, on Monday last, six miles north of that village. He states that the woman was found about four o'clock, lying on the floor, with her head horribly mangled and several outward wounds with a sharp instrument about the throat and chest.

The woman's husband was on the hay marsh, about four miles distant, and when he arrived home the inhabitants had captured one of the Indians. The husband, in his frenzy, took a club and dispatched the Indian instantly.

They have several Indians and two chiefs now looked up in jail, who will be kept in close confinement until their chiefs bring in all implicated in the murder. The Indians in Juneau and adjoining counties are very numerous (probably 1,000 to 1,500) and troublesome. The question what to do with the roving bands of Indians in this state is one that needs an immediate solution.

AN EDITOR DRAFTED.—One of the editors of the Providence Journal has been honored by being drawn to serve his country. He takes the matter very philosophically, and thanks his numerous friends who in the kindness of their hearts have offered to serve as substitutes—in the editorial chair.

Man is a cross creature, and cannot endure to be checked; he would have a Toucher not written upon himself.

We have been furnished with the following sketch of the life of the late Charles Stevens, by a gentleman who was a fellow pioneer with him in the settlement of Janesville:

A vacant chair is found at the family board; a familiar form has disappeared from our streets; one well known among us for more than a quarter of a century has gone down to the silent tomb. Charles Stevens is no more. And who among us all can fill his place? Is there one? We answer no. Take him all in all we never shall see his like again. He was born on the banks of the Connecticut, among the hills of New Hampshire, and brought up to the trade of a shoe-maker, which was ill suited to his active temperament. After earning a few hundred dollars at his trade, the latent spirit of speculation broke out, and he engaged in buying and running lumber down the river. One season of speculation finished his small capital, and he returned to the bench to accumulate more. By his untiring industry this was soon accomplished, and he again abandoned the bench and the lap stones for the more exciting field of lumber speculation. This again proved disastrous, and again the never failing benevolence became his source of supply. And thus, like the never tiring pendulum, during many years he vibrated between the bench and the river, as certain to lose on the latter as to prosper on the former. But it mattered not; his restless spirit could not be confined to the shop with the means of speculation in his pocket.

At length he sought a new field of adventure in La Porte, Indiana, and being again unfortunate he made his way to Janesville in the spring of 1837. He arrived here with no earthly possession save his indomitable spirit and a five franc piece in his pocket. With this capital he bought a farm, which he sold, and this farm has since made the fortune of one of our citizens. He also bought an unfinished hotel, which he completed and kept many years. He built the first bridge across Rock river, and was mainly instrumental in making Janesville the mail and stage center of the territory, in so much that it was said, and said too without much straining of the truth, that a man could go no where in Wisconsin unless he went by the way of Janesville. He sold his hotel, bought another and sold that.

But we cannot enumerate his different enterprises in Janesville without writing a history of the city, which time and space forbid. As we have already seen, he was a man of active mind, a mind that could not remain idle, and his thoughts found vent in words addressed to himself more than to others. When in health he could say day be seen walking the streets in earnest conversation with himself, always planning something to be done. He was of sanguine temperament, and, though a modest man, never doubted his own ability to perform anything he might undertake—a man of great determination, and, with the required training in any direction, could have accomplished anything in the power of man to do. It may sound like exaggeration, but we think it and must say it, with like opportunities he would have made a Napoleon. His heart was ever kind and his hand was ever open to relieve distress. His desire to oblige his friends was ever active, and frequently led him into what looked like inconsistencies. A single anecdote by way of illustration: The only office he ever sought was that of justice of the peace, given him by the appointment of Gov. Doty, who was his friend. On the day he received his commission, another friend, now deceased, presented him a petition to the President for Gov. Doty's removal. He never stopped to count the cost to himself, but put his name at the head of the list and placed the petition on his own desk for further signatures. Among the first guests arriving at his house that day was the Governor, who saw the petition and revoked the commission before leaving. Thus ended his short lived honors, sacrificed to his desire to oblige a friend.

Such was Charles Stevens and long will he be remembered when men of more pretension have passed into merited oblivion. Requiescat in pace.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
Allen's Grove Academy.

CLINTON, July 14th, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—Being present last Monday (July 6th) at the anniversary exercises of Allen's Grove Academy, it occurred to me that it might be gratifying to the friends of that institution to see some notice of it in your paper. The examinations of the classical department came off in the forenoon and were a decided success.

At 2 p. m., the audience assembled at the Congregational Church to hear the exercises of the graduating class, assisted by others of the school. The order was as follows: Declarations—M. D. Morris, C. Salomon, H. N. Tilton; Compositions—Miss E. A. Dennis, Miss Fannie Beaumont, Miss Laura Averill; Essays—Miss M. C. Allen, Miss Pamela Norton; Orations—A. E. Norton, E. P. Salomon.

At the conclusion of the afternoon exercises there was a recess for a sociable and picnic. All adjourned to the academy grove and a fine collation was soon satisfactorily disposed of. Then came a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" until eight o'clock, when the exercises of the evening commenced.

The order is as follows: Rehearsal—A. E. Norton; Poem—E. B. Dyke, class of '61, at present a member of junior class, Beloit College; Public Address—Rev. I. B. L. Soule.

Mr. Cheney, county superintendent of schools, Walworth county, made a few remarks in praise of the good scholarship and efficiency of the teachers the academy has sent out. Then followed the closing remarks by the principal, Mr. Montague, with the valedictory by E. P. Salomon.

The exercises of the day were completely successful and speak well for the school and teachers. Allen's Grove Academy

tranks to none in the state, especially in the normal department. It always has been and still is the aim of Prof. Montague to make thorough and efficient scholars. It is to be hoped that he will be heartily supported in his endeavors at usefulness.

I am yours,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY VIRGINIAN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, July 14—1:30 p. m.

The Post says: Bodies of rioters, to-day, visited large manufacturing establishments, tore down the labor-saving machines, forbade the loading of ships, &c., &c. Up to this hour a great number have been sacked, including Mayor Ordway's. Conflagrations are occurring momentarily, and the mob, which seems to be divided into separate crowds, are bent on plunder, pillage and robbery of persons. The merchants have held a meeting, and about 2,000 have just marched up Broadway to enroll themselves as special police. There has been several collisions with the military and police, in which the rioters have got the worst of it. A detachment of troops with two pieces of ordinance, under Col. O'Brien, charged on the rioters at 9 o'clock on the 14th inst. Three rounds of ball cartridges were fired from the cannon, and the mob hastily dispersed, promising to come back soon with arms.

A company of infantry was stoned in Pitts street, when the lieutenant ordered the company to fire, which it did, killing several of the scoundrels, the rest fleeing.

A. M. The rioters held a meeting this afternoon, and organized themselves into companies for immediate service. A similar meeting is being held in different parts of the city. All the stores down town are now closed. The armories and arsenals and all public buildings are fully garrisoned. Some 5,000 effective troops are expected in the city this evening. The mob is quite dense in the City Hall Park, where Gov. Seymour addressed it, stating that he had sent his adjutant general to Washington to request the draft to be stopped, and implored the crowd to respect property and persons, and the state would see that all would be made satisfactory.

4:30 p. m.—All omnibuses have stopped running, and the horse cars also, under threat of the mob. A body of infantry and artillery are stationed at the Hudson River railroad depot to protect it from a large mob congregated there. The large pork packing factory in Washington street was burned by the mob this morning. A block of nine buildings, including a planing mill, on 29th street, was burned by the mob this morning. The mob this morning took possession of a tenement block on 34th street, and drove out by the infantry, who shot and killed several of them. They set a school house on fire in 17th street, but it was extinguished. The mob attacked a detachment of marines near Delancy street, when the latter fired, killing three and wounding six.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.

A mob attacked the Mercury office, Monday night, but was finally driven off by the police. This morning numerous rioters went to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Missouri, north of the Missouri river, has been erected into a separate military department, under the command of Gen. Ullrich.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14—8 p. m.

To Major General Halleck:

My cavalry now occupies Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry 1,500 strong, two guns, two caissons, two battle flags and a large number of small arms. The enemy is all across the Potomac.

[Signed] GEN. MEADE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14.

The garrison at Union, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New York, reports all of Moray's Island captured except Fort Wayne.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is between 700 and 800. The attack was commenced on last Friday morning. The Union left on Friday evening, at which time the siege of Fort Wayne was progressing with every prospect of speedy capture. Five invaders were engaged.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 14.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The rebel army, which recently invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, commenced its retreat over the Potomac, at Williamsport, on Sunday at noon, and its rear passed over at eight o'clock Tuesday morning.

The principal generals known to be commanding are Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, Rhodes and John Johnston. All the ammunition trains crossed on Monday, four miles below Williamsport.

In all, the train consisted of about seven thousand wagons. Most of the wagons loaded the river at Williamsport. Lee passed over on Monday evening about eight o'clock. Many of the wagons with wounded which attempted to ford, were carried down stream, and many of them were drowned.

Three boats were used at Williamsport, and a pontoon bridge about four miles below, on Monday evening.

Stuart made a feint to attack from about two miles of earthworks, one quarter mile west of Hagerstown for the purpose of enabling the retreat at night.

This engagement commenced about six and ended at eight o'clock. The rebels had sharpshooters and two cannons. About forty solid shot and two shells were thrown. On the rebel left and drove them through the rebel left and drove them through. We had no large guns. The rebel loss is unknown, but must have been more severe than ours. We lost twelve wounded—one a captain and one killed. The disposition of our forces was as follows: Part of a brigade of regulars, two regiments of militia, and Kilpatrick's command, at Hagerstown; part of Smith's forces around Edgetown, on the Boonsboro road.

The people of Maryland are generally glad that the rebels have left. They plundered much and destroyed more. I have just returned from Hagerstown and Williamsport. I left the latter place at 11 o'clock this morning. Our forces reached Williamsport half an hour after the rebels had crossed. Between 10 and 12 o'clock heavy firing was heard in the direction of Falling Waters, about six miles below Williamsport.

New York, July 14, 4 p. m.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation stating that the riotous demonstration originated in opposition to the conscription, has swelled to vast proportions. He says he knows many would not have gone to such extremes unless they were apprehensive of injustice, but remarks that the only opposition that can be allowed is an appeal to the courts, and the right to appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts shall be respected, and riotous proceedings will not be tolerated.

The laws of the state must be enforced, peace and order maintained, lives and property protected. He then calls on

the rioters to retire, declaring he would use all necessary power to restore order.

Hundreds of wild reports and rumors are flying about the city, many of which are exaggerations. The facts alone are bad enough. In Yorkville and Harlem the rioters are demolishing houses, &c. Arms have been removed from the threatened places to safe localities.

Provost Marshal Nugent has been notified from Washington to suspend the draft. All communications, telegraphically, east and west, have been suspended, the mob having torn down the wires in all places as far as Williams' Bridge, driving the telegraphers off and threatening their lives.

The operators on the eastern lines were located last night and up to 9 o'clock this morning, in a car two miles from Harlem, on the track. The mob discovered them and drove them off.

The mayor has prohibited the sale of fire arms, and all such stores are closed. The day so far has been a horrible one. There was a fearful riot in Second avenue this afternoon, in which the military charged and fired several times on the mob, killing fifteen and wounding many more.

Col. O'Brien was captured by the fiends and beaten to a jelly, and then hung to a lamp post, corner of 34th street and 2d avenue.

A building in which some twenty armed rioters were surrounded by the police with only one door for exit, and every rioter as he appeared at the door, was shot by the police. The mob was also defeated by the police, aided by the regulars, in 5th avenue between 33rd and 43rd streets. A heavy riot is also going on in 10th avenue.

NEW YORK, June 14.

It is understood that Mayor Opdyke has delegated all necessary power to act in the city to Gov. Seymour.

The mob this afternoon got as far down town as Fulton Ferry, visiting many vessels and compelling women aboard to join them, and stating what they wanted.

A full force of government employees is at the New York post office to-night, with arms and cannon. The ferocious crowd this afternoon was freshly excited by a scoundrel stating that Massachusetts soldiers had fired upon the people, at which loud howls of vengeance were uttered against her. Nothing was, however, attempted.

At the New England rooms to night a squad of convalescents organized, and proceeded fully armed to the residence of Col. Howe, in Lexington avenue, to protect it, if needed, from the mob.

The 7th, 8th and 9th regiments, now at the seat of war, it is understood have been sent for, and the 7th is expected to-night.

NEW YORK, July 14—9 p. m.

The Tribune and Times offices are barricaded to night with bundles of printing paper. A heavy force of police is about them and on the sidewalk of printing house square in front of the Times office is a small cannon, which fires twelve balls at a discharge.

VICKSBURG, July 8, via Cairo, 13.

Gen. Sherman, commanding the movement towards the east, will probably reach Bolton this evening. Bolton is four miles beyond the battle field of Champion Hills, and about half way, on a direct line, between this place and Jackson. Gen. Johnston has his headquarters at the place, at last advice previous to the surrender of Vicksburg.

Gen. Sherman's advance, Osterhaus' division, have been skirmishing with the enemy's pickets all the way from the Big Black river to the place where the courier left him.

The main body of the rebel army has not been seen, and Gen. Sherman has not been able to hear anything concerning it. He anticipated gaining some information concerning it at Bolton. His advance has been much slower than was anticipated, on account of obstructions placed in the road by our troops to prevent the advance of Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Grant's headquarters still remain here.

A courier is hourly expected from Port Hudson with the news of its surrender. Last advices seem to indicate its capitulation at any moment.

WASHINGTON, July 14—10:20 p. m.

Recent dispatches received at the war department state that 27,000 prisoners taken at Vicksburg had been paroled, but all were to remain till the whole were paroled.

Sixty-six thousand stand of small arms had been found, mainly in good condition, and more were constantly being discovered. They were concealed in caves, as well as in all sorts of buildings. The siege and assault guns found exceed 60, and the whole captured artillery is about 200 pieces. The stores of rebel ammunition also prove to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at \$5,000,000, Confederate prices.

Of sugar, molasses and salt there is a quantity. Sixty thousand pounds of bacon were found in one place.

David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, has been promoted to a rear admiral for gallant and meritorious service. His commission dates the 4th of July, 1863, the day of the capture of Vicksburg.

St. Paul, July 11.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last Friday forenoon four Indians were discovered within half a mile of the stockade at Wannam, Meeker county, where 20 soldiers were stationed. They were driving off 100 head of cattle. Being pursued by the soldiers, the cattle were recovered, but the Indians escaped. They are growing bolder in their advances. This is the nearest approach yet made to a military post.

Within four miles of Clearwater, Wright county, a citizen was last week shot at by an Indian, but fortunately escaped with only an arrow in his hat. These occurrences are just frequent enough to alarm the people, and the government is daily besieged with applications to support the frontier settlers who have come into the larger towns. The state scouts, we hope, will soon run down the fiends that are devastating the country.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last Friday forenoon four Indians were discovered within half a mile of the stockade at Wannam, Meeker county, where 20 soldiers were stationed. They were driving off 100 head of cattle. Being pursued by the soldiers, the cattle were recovered, but the Indians escaped. They are growing bolder in their advances. This is the nearest approach yet made to a military post.

Within four miles of Clearwater, Wright county, a citizen was last week shot at by an Indian, but fortunately escaped with only an arrow in his hat. These occurrences are just frequent enough to alarm the people, and the government is daily besieged with applications to support the frontier settlers who have come into the larger towns. The state scouts, we hope, will soon run down the fiends that are devastating the country.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last Friday forenoon four Indians were discovered within half a mile of the stockade at Wannam, Meeker county, where 20 soldiers were stationed. They were driving off 100 head of cattle. Being pursued by the soldiers, the cattle were recovered, but the Indians escaped. They are growing bolder in their advances. This is the nearest approach yet made to a military post.

Within four miles of Clearwater, Wright county, a citizen was last week shot at by an Indian, but fortunately escaped with only an arrow in his hat. These occurrences are just frequent enough to alarm the people, and the government is daily besieged with applications to support the frontier settlers who have come into the larger towns. The state scouts, we hope, will soon run down the fiends that are devastating the country.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last Friday forenoon four Indians were discovered within half a mile of the stockade at Wannam, Meeker county, where 20 soldiers were stationed. They were driving off 100 head of cattle. Being pursued by the soldiers, the cattle were recovered, but the Indians escaped. They are growing bolder in their advances. This is the nearest approach yet made to a military post.

Within four miles of Clearwater, Wright county, a citizen was last week shot at by an Indian, but fortunately escaped with only an arrow in his hat. These occurrences are just frequent enough to alarm the people, and the government is daily besieged with applications to support the frontier settlers who have come into the larger towns. The state scouts, we hope, will soon run down the fiends that are devastating the country.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Last Friday forenoon four Indians were discovered within half a mile of the stockade at Wannam, Meeker county, where 20 soldiers were stationed. They were driving off 100 head of cattle. Being pursued by the soldiers, the cattle were recovered, but the Indians escaped. They are growing bolder in their advances. This is the nearest approach yet made to a military post.

suspended. The object of the rioters, yesterday, unquestionably was plunder. At noon, yesterday, the rioters turned out about 5,000, and attacked the Union steam works, corner 22d street and 2d avenue. At two o'clock 300 police arrived. The rioters were in possession of the building, and finding escape impossible, they made an assault on the police, who shot five of the mob. About 50 remained in the building. The rioters becoming desperate again assaulted the police, who killed 14 of the ruffians. Four were killed and a number were injured by jumping from the second story windows. As the dead were borne from the scene, men, women and children ran howling through the streets in the most frantic manner. The rioters were then dispersed and the police held the building.

Yesterday morning the mob gutted the house of Col. O'Brien of the 11th New York volunteers, who tendered his services to suppress the riot. A force of 300 policemen here charged the mob and drove the rioters into houses, the officers chasing them all over the buildings and felling them with their clubs. A detachment of the 11th regiment reached the scene and aided in dispersing the mob. Col. O'Brien, who went forward near the crowd, was set upon and beaten to death almost instantly. The crowd afterwards armed themselves, firing at his head as he lay on the sidewalk and afterwards hung him to a lamp post. He was then taken down and thrown into the street where he remained up to eight o'clock this morning.

Gov. Seymour addressed the crowd from the City Hall, imploring them to refrain from violence and he would see that their rights were protected, and there was no occasion for resistance, for the draft had not been enforced, and if they would disperse he would promise no injustice should be done in the matter of conscription, and the rights of themselves and families should be fully protected. He had sent his adjutant general to Washington, Saturday, to ask government to stop the draft.

All jewelers and money brokers were closed; also the custom house and assay offices. The mob fired the Ferry House at the foot of 42d street.

Early in the morning the rioters assembled on Fifth Avenue at the Mayor's house, and broke the plate glass windows. Col. Mannering and a few friends with clubs and revolvers, checked them until they were relieved by the police and U. S. soldiers. The mob made an onslaught on a negro dwelling in 45th street, but fortunately the occupants had been taken for safety to the station house. The mob then made a charge on the station house, but were repulsed and finally dispersed by the military.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The Richmond Enquirer, of today, has a dispatch dated Mobile, 13th, to General Cooper, stating that the New Orleans Era of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th.

Reports from the army of Vicksburg are all favorable. Sherman is pursuing Johnston with every prospect of destroying his entire army. The news of the fall of Port Hudson is hourly expected.

General Dodge, at Corinth, reports he has routed the rebel force under Forrest and Billie that have been scouring the country north of his lines, killing, wounding and capturing quite a number.

Hurlbut's cavalry scouts report Colonel Dwyer, with 900 men and four pieces of artillery, at Coldwater Station, and Gen. Chalmers at Fannola. A letter received at Hagerstown from Chalmers, states that Johnston had been fighting near Jackson, and was falling back. Richardson is still in the country north of this enforcing the conscription. Dodge will soon attend to him.

BUFFALO, July 15.

Valandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, at 4 this morning.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

To answer the inquiries made at this office, it is announced—

FIRST.—That any drafted person paying \$300, under section 13 of the enrollment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

SECOND.—That any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from any service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

THIRD.—That a substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in the service.

FOURTH.—That a drafted man cannot pay the commutation or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the board of enrollment for examination.

FIFTH.—That men who on the third of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they were substituted are liable for draft, the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes.

SIXTH.—That in serving the notice as required by circular No. 43 from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the board of enrollment to the men in the state service who have been or may be drafted.

[Signed] JAS. B. FRY, P. M. Gen'l.

FARM MORTGAGE LEAGUE.—The grand league for this state held its annual meeting in Milwaukee last week. The officers of last year were re-elected. The following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the railroad farm mortgages of the State of Wisconsin, at this annual meeting of the Grand League, do hereby renew and reaffirm our solemn pledges of faithfulness to each other in standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of each other's homesteads, as against the untold efforts of those who are seeking to drive us and our families into the streets; and that we will use every means within reach to resist the collection of the monstrous claims to the uttermost.

THE REBEL LOSSES IN THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE.—A Washington correspondent, writing to the New York Tribune, on the 10th, says:

Medical Inspector Nollman reports to Surgeon General Hammond that there are now in our hands at Gettysburg 10,000 rebel wounded. This number will be increased rather than diminished, and the former estimate of 4,000 is now known to have been the merest guess work. The rebel losses, during the three battles of Gettysburg, are, to say unofficially, footed up at the surgeon general's as follows:

Left on the field and in our hands, wounded.....10,000
Slightly wounded, taken away by the rebels.....4,000
Died on the field, as borne by our forces.....3,500
Taken prisoners by our forces.....12,500
Dropt and stragglers brought in by our cavalry.....4,000
Total.....34,000

KILLED BY A TRICK HORSE.—Mat. Dowey, while witnessing a circus performance in Cochran, Penn., a few days ago, was kicked in the chest by a trick horse and so severely wounded that he died on the following day. The horse had been taught to be very civil with Union men, but to rear, kick and plunge when told that the rider was Jeff Davis. In this way Dowey lost his life.

Keep both eyes open, but don't see more than half you notice.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 15.

Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, last night. He is pretty well mounted, and his chances for escape are very slight. Gunboats and large forces went up the river, yesterday, to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 14—8:30 p. m.

To Major General Halleck:

My cavalry have captured 500 prisoners additional to those previously reported.—Gen. Pettigrew, of the Confederate army, was killed this morning in the attack on the enemy's rear guard. His body is in our hands.

[Signed] GEN. G. MEADE.

Major General Commanding.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, via Yonkers, July 15.

The mob riot, has not yet ceased, although to-day will probably witness its end. There is no doubt that a vastly larger number were engaged in it yesterday than Monday. All large manufactories are closed. Labor in dock and ship yards is

The following is a report of the loss in company K, of Beloit, seventh regiment, on the 1st of July, in the battle near Gettysburg, as reported by Major Finneum:

Killed.—Corp. Wm. D. McKinney, Geo. Simmons, Julius J. Tower, Hugh McLeod.

Wounded.—2d Lieut. John W. Bruce, leg and breast, severely; Color Sergeant Daniel McDermott, leg; Corp. Wm. H. Barnum, breast; Daniel Moriarty, head; Edward M. Hopkins, hip, slightly.

Missing.—Sergeant Henry Hasbrough, Sergeant Michael McNamara, Jared H. Knapp, Philanus Kinsman, Calvin Miller, Louis Thomson, Gardner Van Amburgh, Theodore Van Arman, John Warbur.

GOVERNMENT BANK AT HUDSON.—A bank has been organized at Hudson in this state under the new national law. Officers:—John Comstock, President; Alfred J. Goss, Cashier. The bank has a capital of \$50,000. It is called the "First National Bank of Hudson."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE

WILL OPEN ON
Thursday, July 16th, 1863,
for two weeks only, in

Peter Myers' Block,
next to the Golden Mortar. This is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment west of New York.

At this establishment you can get any book you may desire. Books in every part of literature. And you have the advantage of receiving with each book that you buy

A HANDSOME PRESENT
worth from

Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars
which is given with each book. All books are sold at publisher's prices, and you can select from the largest stock ever offered in this city, including all the new and Works, all descriptions of Photographic Albums, all styles of Bibles and Prayer Books, all the late Fab Hications, all the Varieties of Gift Books, all Patterns of Port Folio. Books for all classes, upon any subject, in every style of binding, and in endless variety. Remember that in purchasing books at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store
you pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving with each book you buy

A VALUABLE PRESENT
with each book you buy.

One Trial will convince Book Buyers
that the place to make their purchases is at the

METROPOLITAN.
Our stock of photographic Albums, Bibles and Prayers of Books is the largest in the city, and will be sold at THE LOWEST PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

and a gift with each purchase varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.

See our Large Descriptive Catalogue.
Jy163w JAR. HUGHES, JR., Agent.

Stop and Think.

THIRSHERS, which is the most profitable to buy a machine made at home and get your repairs

Promptly and at Reasonable Prices
to buy one manufactured abroad and

Be Delayed for Days and Weeks
as is often the case, and have to pay the price of a lot.

We intend that our machines shall out

